

Marriage in God's Plan

- God who created man out of love also calls him to love – the fundamental and innate vocation of every human being
- Since God created man & woman, their mutual love becomes an image of the absolute and unfailing love with which God loves man
- God blessed the man & woman, “Be fruitful and multiply, full the Earth and subdue it.” Gen 1.28
- The matrimonial covenant by which a man and woman establish between themselves a partnership of the whole life, is by nature ordered toward the good of the spouses and procreation and education of offspring; this covenant between baptized persons has been raised by Jesus to dignity of a sacrament

Marriage in the New Testament

- In the gospel of Matthew, Jesus said that a man is not to divorce his wife for any reason
- Other bible scholars say that the exemption is actually not immorality but the marriage of close relatives, which is invalid because the law inhibits it

Themes of Marriage in the Bible

- Proverbs 5: 15-20 advises husbands to be faithful to their wives
- Prophet Malachi promoted the denunciation of divorce. He was firm in his conviction that marriage is a covenant that was witnessed by God
- Ezekiel and Hosea persuaded to be compassionate and to forgive their unfaithful lives

Divorce – dissolves validly contracted marriage; marriage is valid but dissolved

Annulment – do not dissolve a valid marriage; because no marriage at the start at all; forced to marry or forged documents

Legal Separation – living separate from your partner but you can't marry again

Marriage becomes a Sacrament

- For St. Paul, marriage was a living sign of the covenant of Christ and his Church
- The grace of the sacrament was to assist the couple that they would grow into holiness and be able to perform their marital duties
- Marriage reflects the enduring love covenant of Christ with his church, theoretically, it is meant to be indissoluble
- Marriage is a union of baptized man/woman in lawful ceremony/wedding to receive the grace necessary in the performance of their duties as husband and wife and parents to their children

The Institution of the Sacrament of Matrimony

- On the threshold of Jesus' public life, Jesus performs his first miracle at his mother's request during a wedding feast at Cana
- Church attaches great importance to Jesus' presence at the wedding at Cana
- For marriage to be a sacrament of the church, Jesus must be present in the union of the man and woman in the celebration of marriage

Effects of the Sacrament of Matrimony

- A marriage that is valid becomes perpetual and exclusive
- In Christian marriage, the spouse are strengthened and consecrated for the duties and dignity of their state as a man and woman

The Celebration of Marriage

- In the Latin the celebration of marriage between two Catholic faithful normally takes place during Holy Mass, because the connection of all the sacraments with the Paschal mystery of Christ

Ministers of the Marriage

- In the Latin Church, it is ordinarily understood that the spouses as ministers of Christ's grace, mutually confer upon each other the sacrament of Matrimony by expressing their consent before the Church.
- In the Eastern liturgies the minister of this sacrament (which is called "crowning") is the priest or bishop who, after receiving the mutual consent of the spouses, successively crowns the bride and the groom as a sign of the marriage covenant.
- In as much as it is a sacramental action of sanctification, the liturgical celebration of marriage must be valid, worthy and fruitful. It is therefore appropriate for the bride and groom to prepare themselves for the celebration of their marriage by receiving the "Sacrament of Penance".

Symbols Used in Marriage

Candles – symbolize the love of Christ. Husband and wife are to be the signs of Christ's love that is selfless. As the candle is consumed as it gives light, so does the giver forget himself/herself, as he/she extends love.

Rings – they are constant reminders that the power of the Holy Spirit is in the couple. Just as the spirit is the binding love between the Father and Son, so is the Spirit present in every marriage, as the binding love between the husband and wife.

Arrhae – they are symbols of sufficiency and material possessions that the husband offers to his wife. Husband and wife are not to waste or get attached to earthly possessions, which have actually been given to them to experience salvation or well-being.

Veil – it covers the shoulder of the groom, and on the head of the bride. It is to show that Christ is the head of the Church, so is the husband, the head of the wife. It could also symbolize the Church spreading its mantle of

protection over husband and wife or concerned about the well-being of husband and wife.

Cord – it stresses unity in marriage. It reminds husband and wife of the binding power of marriage that requires each other to help the other carry his/her burden. It means that they have to go through life together, united in the tasks that their marriage requires of them. It also symbolizes the strength that should characterize the marriage bond of a couple, which is meant to be indissoluble.

Marriage as a Profound Human Reality

- Marriage is a human secular reality but at the same time tied with the sacred, thus, making it also a sacred reality.
- Marriage is considered a human institution and at the same time a divine institution.
- Marriage is ordinarily understood as a "state", but this can be better appreciated if it is also understood as an "event" that continues in the life of married couple.
- Marriage is a union of man and woman can be considered a contract and yet its meaning is enriched in the context of covenant.
- Marriage is a deeply personal affair between two persons in love and yet it introduces the couple not only to a human procreative community but also to a greater community affected by their marital life.
- It takes recognition and understanding of the various human and divine facets of marriage to make this covenant and personal affair become what it should be, the way God planned a loving union of husband and wife, parents and children in community with God.

The Purpose of Marriage in Creation: 2 Accounts of Creation

Yahwist Tradition – it that narrates that God, not wanting man to be alone, created him for a helpmate. “This is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh”. This is why man leaves his father and joins himself to his wife, and they become one body.

Priestly Tradition – After God created man and woman He blessed them and bade them to be fruitful, multiply, fill the earth and conquer it.

- Polygamous relationships were even allowed until about the time of the monarchy, the Kings (Gen 29, 21-30)
- Divorce, initiated by the husband only was a usual practice (Dt. 24, 1-2)
- Barrenness was considered a disgrace (Gen. 30:2)
- Concubinage was tolerated as means to find a substitute for the barren wife, to make sure of the continuity of the husband’s lineage or family line (Gen. 30, 1-3)
- Man and woman share the same equal responsibility in begetting offspring who would continue the creative work entrusted to them, including being caretakers of the earth.
- But all was not well in God’s creation because of the “Fall of Adam and Eve”.
- The woman would experience pain in her maternity, and her husband would rule over her.
- The man would have to work, in order to be able to eat.

Ends of Marriage according to St. Augustine and St. Thomas

Proles – it speaks of the procreative dimension of marriage. The married couple must always be open to fertility.

Fides – it speaks of fidelity to each other since marriage is for a lifetime, it is indissoluble.

Sacramentum – is it sacred, blessed by God from the beginning of time.

Essential Properties of Marriage

Unity of Exclusiveness – marital relationship of only husband and wife. It excludes a third party or any polygamy. There must be patience and understanding. Kindness and forgiveness. It is difficult but not impossible to be faithful. We should not use our weak nature.

Indissolubility or Permanence – “Let no man separated what God has joined” (Mk 10:9-12) Faith is needed to see the reason for this indissolubility.

Openness to Fertility – Marriage is a partnership of life and love. And the demand of fruitfulness does not end in the generation of children but extends

Sexuality

- Human sexuality is more than just whether you are male or female, and it more than just the act of sex, it is a complex idea that involves you physical make-up, how you think about yourself, and how you feel about others and the society you live in
- Sex education for teens should start well before the teenage years. Starting early, parents should have a discussion with their children about love, relationships, values, and sex
- It is appropriate to give children and teens honest, clear answers when they ask questions about their bodies or about relationships. For young children these answers do not need to be graphic, but should be straightforward

Things contributing to Sexuality

Anatomic Sex – Refers to the sex organs with which you were born. That is, you are either a boy (with male sex organ and testicles) or a girl (with breasts, a uterus, sex organ and ovaries). Anatomic sex is only one component of sexuality

Sexual Orientation

- Once you begin puberty, you are likely to begin with a strong physical and emotional attractions to others
- Refers to whether you are primarily attracted to people of the opposite sex (heterosexual or

- straight), the same sex as you (homosexual, gay or lesbian), or both (bisexual)
- Influenced by many factors, including your anatomic sex, your gender identity, the society you live in
- Exists on a continuum. That is, you may feel mostly attracted to people of the same sex as you but still have the same feelings for people of the opposite sex or vice versa
- It is very common for young people to feel confused about their sexual orientation, and that is entirely normal
- Regardless of whom you feel attracted you should know that these feelings are entirely normal and sometimes change throughout life, but acceptance of your real gender is important

Adolescent Sexual Development

- Begins in the pre-teen years and continues into adulthood
- Body produces hormones that cause outward changes, including breast development in girls, growth in size of the sexual organ and testicles and the appearance of facial hairs in boys, and growth of hair under the arms and in the genital area of both boys and girls
- Puberty is more than physical changes. As your body grows into adulthood, your way of thinking, emotions and wants and needs will change as well
- The factors discussed above (your anatomic sex, gender identity, and your sexual orientation) will all become a part of how these changes affect you as a person
- You will probably start to feel strong attractions toward others. Sometimes these feelings include developing friendships with other teenagers
- Other feelings include wanting to be physically close to another person. You may find yourself attracted to someone of the opposite sex, someone of the same sex or both

- Overtime, most teens will come to identify themselves as primarily heterosexual. Homosexual, or bisexual
- You should not be surprised if you feel confused about some of these during your teen years
- This time of life may be very confusing for teens who begin to identify themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual, especially if these ideas are not openly accepted by family members, friends, or the society which they live
- It is especially important for the teen to find a trusted adult and friends whom he or she can talk openly
- In early years of puberty, it's normal to want to experiment with sexual activity. This often happens before a teenager is fully aware of how this activity might affect his or herself or others
- As teens continue to grow or mature, they are better able to make choices about intimacy and physical relationships that will enhance their lives, rather than making choices that will cause problems for themselves or others
- Adults generally recommend that teens not rush into sexual activity too soon, but rather wait until they are more mature
- When you are sexually mature, you'll have a more developed sense of your preference and desire
- You will understand the possible consequences of having sexual relationships with others, and you will be ready to take responsibility for whatever occurs
- You will be more ready to engage in the satisfying intimate relationships that are an important part of life

Factors Influencing Growth

Heredity – We inherit our basic personality traits, physical, emotional and intellectual qualities, strength and weaknesses

Environment – We are continuously being “conditioned” by the people around. The influences may be positive or negative

Education – Parents should choose good institutions where their children could have the opportunity to learn the right values, and could help develop our personality

The gift of grace – Thru God’s grace, we can be transformed not only into better persons, but at the same time better Christians

Behavioral Traits of Adolescents

1. They are happy at times but become moody for some reasons or another. Sensitive and easily gets upset
2. Teenager want to prove their independence. However, they still need the guidance and direction of their parents
3. Adolescents tend to be irritable and restless. Does not want to be criticized
4. Teenagers appreciate their parents help, but they prefer to do things by themselves
5. Adolescents are inquisitive. They tend to question directions and regulations
6. As part of the changes in teenagers, they become interested with the opposite sex and start to develop crushes
7. Teenagers become aware of their differences in boy-girl relationships. They think that they are ready to go on steady with someone
8. They are mostly ambitious and idealistic. They seem enthusiastic in helping the less fortunate
9. Adolescents tend to be very independent and permissive which oftentimes cause conflict and wrong decisions
10. Teenagers are self-centered and concerned much about themselves

Loneliness in Teenagers

- Teenagers face many challenges and pressures on the road to adulthood, and it can be difficult for parents to tell the difference between typical teen moodiness and loneliness
- Parents should try to spend as much as possible with their teen kids. To talk to them about what’s going on in their lives

Possible Causes of Loneliness

1. If a teen is being bullied or teased
2. Losing a friend or loved one and sometimes moving to a new school and cause lonely feelings
3. Separation of parents can trigger feelings of loneliness or isolation
4. Teens who are coping with serious illness that causes them to miss school or their favorite activities

Signs of Loneliness

1. Shy and unsure of themselves
2. Generally sad and withdrawn, or may not seem to know how to handle themselves in social situations
3. Becomes introvert rather than extrovert
4. Lonely teens may become lonely adults. They have trouble making friends and feel sad, alienated and bored
5. She may not learn from peer relationships and interactions that she needs to form healthy relationships in the future

How Can Parents Give Support

- Parents must equip their kids with necessary skills to make responsible decisions. They should provide moral and spiritual influence
- Talks about dating and attraction should be encouraged in the family, and must be given proper direction by parents
- Should encourage kids to value respect of self and of others and not to overvalue the sexual aspects of relationships
- Teens do not learn about sex from television, movies, music, and magazines; those teens who were exposed

to sex through any of these media when young age are more likely to begin having sex at an early age

- They need to correct the false impressions teens may get from the media about sex is an important reason that teens should get sex education from their parents

Theory of Love

Love is an art and therefore requires knowledge and effort

- The first and greatest commandment
- A decision not just feeling
- A commitment, care and concern for the other
- An active power in man

Elements of Love (Erick Fromm)

Care – active concern for the life and growth of the other person

Responsibility – ability to respond to the needs of the other person

Respect – ability to see the person as he is; to be aware of his unique individuality

Knowledge – active in-depth consciousness of another person's real image, leading to genuine communion

Differences between Love and Infatuation

- Love develops slowly; Infatuation rapidly
- Love ends slowly; infatuation ends rapidly
- Love centers on one person only; infatuation may involve several persons
- Love motivates positive behavior; infatuation has destructive effect. Love will have a constructive effect on your personality and brings out the best in you
- Love survives separation; infatuation cannot
- Love controls physical contact; infatuation exploits
- Love is selfless; infatuation is selfish
- Love brings the approval of family and friends; infatuation bring disapproval
- Love produces security; infatuation produces insecurity
- Love recognizes realities; infatuation ignores them

True Love VS Infatuation

- True love reflects cardinal values
Lust does not
- True love is self-giving
Lust is self-getting
- True love is a gift from God
Lust, love's imitation comes from Satan
- True love is submission to God
Lust is submission to self

Qualities of Mature Love

- Altruistic (self-giving)
- Freeing
- Honest
- Happy, sad, neutral and sometimes fun
- Empathetic
- Strengthening
- Unique, self-defined and growing together
- Resilient (shared experiences)
- Imperfect
- Spiritual

FACTS (Children's Defense Fund)

- Everyday 8,000 teenagers becomes sexually active
- Everyday 3,000 teens get pregnant
- Everyday 1,200 teen get an abortion
- Every 11 seconds a teen contract an STD
- Every 14 months the number of teens with AIDS doubles

Chastity

- Aimed at protecting the intimacy, the bonding, the trust God planned through sexual intercourse within marriage. Chastity makes sex a happy, healthy and holy gift
- The single most important choice an individual makes in her or his lifetime is the selection of marriage partner
- There are qualities that attract a woman to a man and there are qualities that attract a man to a woman. It is observed that these qualities serve as criteria for their choice

Physical Qualities

- Appearance makes a great difference in mate selection. Research studies show how those considered good looking by others may also be judged as sensitive, kind, interesting, strong, poised and sociable
- Couples seem happiest when evenly paired in physical appearance, intelligence, and the benefits each received from the partnership

Psychological Qualities

- A certain degree of intelligence and maturity is required for a healthy marriage. Maturity means the ability to take on the responsibilities of a family
- It is necessary to go beyond the appearance and observe the behavior of the person in different situations and circumstances

Ethical Qualities

Certain ethical principles have to be present for the preservation of marriage. The Catholic Church presents such important qualities as truthfulness, parity of mind, temperance, frugality, modesty, loyalty and honesty

Religious Qualities

The profession of the same religious belief is the main religious qualification to be sought in one's mate. Exhibiting the same faith and cherished values will provide a firm foundation for family life. Religion is a saving grace in times of conflict when all means have been raised and exhausted by married couples

- It is advisable also that partners have a certain similarity in age, education, social and economic background. If this similarity is lacking, marriage can still be possible, provided there is a stronger affinity in other fields and the determination to overcome together the difficulties which will occur later on
- The selection of one's life partner is an on-going process which requires time and reflection. It is a great mistake to think that it is possible to choose the partner and celebrate the wedding in a few days
- Between the moment in which two youngsters decide to go along together and marriage there should be different stages so that they may strengthen their decision and lay the foundation of their future family life

Dating

- Dating is the occasional spending of time together by a boy and a girl for the purpose of companionship, of getting acquainted and for some kind of entertainment, usually without any intention of marriage
- A date is a special event between the couples because it always implies a certain amount of intimacy between the couple, although the degree of intimacy may vary from slight to very great. No matter how casual the date, however, the implications of choosing and special caring always exist

Functions of Dating

Recreation – adolescents enjoy each other's company

Status Seeking – a means of gaining _____ and _____

Socialization – getting together help adolescents to relate to different types of persons, especially the opposite sex, to get along with them and to assist in their learning good manners and other kinds of social behavior

Kinds of Dating

Friendship dating – going out together making friends

Random dating – also known as casual dating, sought only for recreational purposes and usually there is no intention of marriage

Group Dating – when several boys and girls, usually in pairs go to a party or picnic, or movie or just “drive around”

Double dating – initially may include two couples, usually friends of one or both of the other party. It provides mutual security in keeping their activities friendly and within the bounds of decorum and enables the sharing of familiar situations

Exclusively dating – sekai yehet

Courtship

- Denotes the special kind of relationship between a man and a woman, which precedes marriage and serves as a preparation for it
- The first step in the process of selecting a mate is called courtship. This refers to the attitude of a man and woman who begin to take special interest in each other and try to attract each other's attention
- It should be clear that the first experience of courtship need not necessarily end in marriage. There may be other encounters before the right person is selected. Therefore, courtship should never be considered as a binding commitment, but as a starting relationship which can be broken off at any moment

Engagement

- Another step which normally precedes marriage is the engagement. This term indicates the formal commitment which a man and woman make to marry each other. It is also the time between this commitment and the marriage itself
- Often, an engagement is marked with a public function, even religious ceremony, which aims at making the commitment of the couples publicly known and accepted.

Purpose of Engagement

- a period to discover and study the couples' compatibility
- preparation for marriage

Kinds of Engagement

Informal engagement

- Where a mutual verbal agreement is made by a man and woman and they continue to examine their feeling for one another, to be better acquainted and to discover areas of compatibility.

Formal Engagement or Bethrothal

- Usually executed in writing in the form of a quasi-judicial contract, signed by both parents and the parish priest or witnesses; usually a formal party is held either the bride or the groom's house. The announcement is made public in this kind of engagement.

The length of time for engagement varies depending on the couple or their families. It must not be too long or too short but it must be from a period of six months to one year, just enough for them to prepare for their wedding and to settle whatever problems that may affect their marriage

3 Requirements of Valid Marriage for Catholics

- **Integral consent**
- **Canonical form**
- **Legal capacity**
 - consider the age of the person getting married
 - Age requirement is 18 yrs old to 21 yrs old with parental consent (must be in written form)
 - 22-25 yrs old with parental advise
 - Canon law: 14G 16B for both male and female
 - 18 with parental consent cannot get married under the canon law (?)

1983 Code of Canon Law with 1,752 laws

Marital Issues (three terms)

- legal separation
- divorce
- annulment: declaration of nullity

Bases for the declaration of Nullity

- **Lack of Canonical Form**
 - Case of the minister. It doesn't that one, though a bishop, can outrightly officiate wedding. There is competence
 - License is required
 - Presence of witnesses, at least 2
- **Presence of Diriment Impediment**
 - age
 - impotence

2 Kind of Impotence

Perpetual – lifetime, ground for annulment, can't be corrected

Antecedent – exists prior to marriage, ground for annulment

- existing marriage bond
- disparity of worship
- sacred orders
- public perpetual vow of charity
- crime (can be direct or indirect)
- consanguinity (marriage of blood related up to the 4th degree of direct line)

Eg: paul and rachel are married (valid)

Had a child named michael and michelle

Paul x michele, michael and rachel 1st degree paul

- affinity (immediate members of wife becomes family members of husband)

Eg: Paul x rachel

Rachel has daughter from past rs

Rachel died

Paul can't marry rachel's daughter

- public decency (relationship of man and woman through an invalid marriage or through a partnership outside of marriage)

Eg: paul and rachel got married

2 years they realized they are grounds for annulment

Marriage is null and void

Meaning both are really single

Rachel can't marry paul's son, father and grandfather

- legal relationship

Eg: paul and rachel married

Rachel can't bear a son

They adopted a son

2 years after a biological child female was born

Because of legal rs, adopted child and pwn child can't get married

Adopted son and rachel can't get married

If no change in surname (no legal adoption) marriage can be legal

- abduction

Rachel was abducted by paul. Intention: marriage

As long as rachel is detained by paul, no consent will be given. Give rachel freedom first and after several months they can get married

▪ **Defective Consent**

Diriment Impediment – obstacles to the validity of marriage

Defective Consent – not legal and acceptable

Valid Marriage – must be ratified and consummate

Factors to be considered

- distinct character
- effect
- application in the philippines
- commonality

Common

1. Church's ceremony

- a. Valid priest
- b. The pair is at the right age and with legal capacity
- c. Exchange of vows
- d. There are witnesses

2. Purposes

- a. Unitive love
- b. Procreation

3. Qualities

- a. Unity
- b. Indissolubility

4. Implications

- a. One roof
- b. One bed
- c. One table

Purpose of Marriage

- To provide spiritual and legal foundation of the family
- To ensure the preservation of the human species and continuation of the human race

Dispensation is viable, but not in the issue of consanguinity

Deacons, priests, bishops (?) - can be dispensed

Cases of dispensation to be solely rendered by the Pope:

- Sacred orders (among deacons, priests, bishops)
- Public perpetual vow of chastity
- Crime

Perpetual vow

Temporary vow

- valid to get married 2018 marriage
- unlawful

Different Kinds of Impotency

Psychological – there is a therapy since they are afraid to perform the conjugal act

Physical (impotency for men) – is the inability to ejaculate and inability to penetrate

(impotency for women) – if suffering from a disease called *vaginismus* (painful spasm around the organ). Usually can be cured.

Sterility

- Is very much different from impotency
- The incapacity to bear a child, to procreate. Barren but can perform a conjugal act, not ground for annulment
- Impotency is incapacity to procreate (somehow) but cannot perform a conjugal act. Considered as ground for annulment

DISTINCTIVE MARKS

Legal Separation

- *Distinct Character*

Vow remains; though the purposes are set aside

- *Effects*

Separation in roof; bed and table

No conjugal property

- Can't get married

Applicable in the Philippines

Divorce

- *Distinct Character*

The vow is destroyed. Destruction of conjugal life.

- *Effects*

Each to his own

May opt for civil wedding; though cannot be in the Church

- *Not applicable in the Philippines*

Declaration of Nullity

- *Distinct Character*

There is actually no exchange of vows

- *Effects*

Each to his own

Ceremony took place though formality, there was no marriage

Children are separated

- *Applicable in the Philippines*

